THE HOUSEWAY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE ADMINISTRAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF TH

BY JOHN E. M. CAULLAY.

The Glad New Year - oe Glad New Year, Yestermorn thou want not, and now thou are here!

All loyous an a bright beside the old year's bler; Thou art ageo, then art here, The Glad New I SABA

A welceme we give thee, though loth to part With thy Sire's fond memories deep in our heart! Unceasingly with us for twelvemonth has he tread The path that has led him, alas! to the Dead! Reluctant he leaves us, but with quivering breath

He gives to us Thee as he sinks into Death! And gaily we sing as thy presence draws near-A welcome, a welcome, to the Glad New Year! The Glad New Year-the Glad New Year!

The Glad New Year, The Glad New Year, Oh, how many hearts will thy sweet presence cheer!

But how many, alast who, here twelvementh ago, Are now sleeping in graveyards under the snow! How many have tallen in War's dreaded strife! How many have sunk 'neath the Battle of Life! How many the wrecks on Eternity's strand Of Souls far more precious than Lucre or Land ! But a truce to the Past: let its Memories lie In Oblivion buried from each mortal eye : The PRESENT is ours, let's improve it while here,

And joyously welcome The Glad New Year, The Glad New Year, The Glad New Year. The Glad New Year! The Glad New Year! For Sinner and Saint alike art thou here!

But from now till the time when thy funeral knell Shall be sounded from church and cataedral bell, Who can tell what changes thy days may bring To the now joyous throng, or the Suffering?

Sad Want may revel in radiant Ease, And the proud blood of Wealth in Poverty freese! Monarchs may tremble and Thrones decay, And the Night of the Oppress'd change to happier Day;

But whatever the change, in God let us trust! Living and loving the life of the Just; So that each happy day may find Heaven more

And every year be a Glad New Year! A Glad New Year! A Glad New Year! PHILADELPHIA, January 1, 1866.

THE OLD YEAR.

Statistics of 1865-Mortality and Meteorology-Growing Commerce of our Port-The Flour Inspector's Report-The Police Telegraph-The Fires in the Last Year-The Operations at the Gas Works.

The old year has gone out in a blaze of statistics, 'in the old, old fashion." Everybody, every corporation, every money-making concern, is arithmetical about this time, and addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division are put to the severest tests. Appropriately, we commence to figure up the proportions of a year just dead, with the statement of deaths in the city, as furnished us by the Health Officers:-

Menths.	Males.	Female.	
January		634	1373
February	870	680	1550
March	987	881	1868
April	775	638	1411
May	681	546	1227
June	940	750	1690
July		869	1333
August	984	825	1759
September		470	1040
Oc ober	582	502	1054
November	647	638	1235
December		470	1044
	9262	7907	17,169
666 C 10.2 Company	of Dean	hannah.	The second secon

The interments of those brought from the country (829) and still-born (695) should properly be deducted from the above, which would leave the actual mortality of the city 15,645. The deaths in each Ward of the city are given

as tollows:-			
Wards.	Deaths.	Wards.	Deaths.
Wards.		Fifteenth	
		Sixteenth	
Third			
Fourth	7:9	Eighteenth	503
		Nineteenth	
		. wentieth	
		fwenty-first .	
		fwenty-secon	
Nin'h	380	Pwenty-third	345
Tenth	484	wenty-four:	h 1491
Rieventh	44.	Cwenty-de h.	801
		I wenty-sexth	
Thirteenth	891	Unknown	848
Fourteenth			013 23

Of the whole number of deaths, 7307 were under five years of age, and 448 over eighty years. The deaths from consumption numbered

In 1864 the total number of deaths reported was 17,582, and with still-born and those brought from the country deducted, the number is given at 15,875, or 230 more than in 1865. So Philadelphia is getting healthier, it seems.

Come we now to a more inviting topic, though in sooth, such a day as this is enough to disgust one with the weather forever. The following table gives the highest, lowest

and mean temperature of each month of the year 1865, according to the reports of the Pennsvlvania Hospital:-

Jan.,			Mean. Degs. 261			Degs. 1	
Feb.,	54	81	821	August,	91	56"	74
March,	781	25	48	Sept.	89	50	724
April,	18	44		October,	79	89	51
May, June,	93	64		Dec.	624	15]	87
				of the			de-
				grees wa		than	the

Amount of rain for each month of 18654-January......3-61 mches July2-97 inches. 10

The whole amount for the year is 564 inches. This is 114 inches more than the average, which is 442 inches. The greatest annual rainfall was inches, in 1859; the least amount 291 inches,

In the matter of weather, we are unable to show that Philadelphia has made any "gratify-ing progress;" but commercially we are making siderable strides—almost in the style of the giant with the seven-league boots.

The following statement, made up from the official report, exhibits the number of foreign and coastwise vessels that arrived at the port of

1865, as compa	red wit	h 1864:	-	1864.	yes
Mon/hs. eign. January. 20 February. 28 March. 56 April. 55 May. 53 June. 66 July. 61 August 52 September 48 October. 36 November 36 December 35	Coast- 194 181 2.190 2.558 2.864 2.068 2.696 4.641 4.461 8.818 2.608	204 209 2246 2,618 2,417 2 129 2,760 4 698 4,494 8,977 3,854 2,648	For- cign. 41 84 49 75 58 58 49 57 30 50 21	00 ast- 812 1.083 1.984 2.835 3.598 8.641 1.397 8.794 2.846 2.716 1.977	70 ta 86 1,06 1,98 2,91 3,65 3,65 1,85 8,86 8,70 2,80 2,70 1,96
EAT	91 705	39 946	BBK	99.697	80.26

The above exhibit shows that the arrivals in 1865 were 1984 greater than in 1864.

Let us turn now to cereal considerations.

following is given as the amount of stock of flour, rye flour, corn, wheat, etc., in the hands of the commission houses, etc., at the close of the present year:—116,850 barrels of flour: 105,700 bushels of wheat; 1686 barrels corn meal: and 1791 barrels rye flour. The total inspections of flour and meal for the past year are officially given as follows:—426,823 barrels flour; 1967 half-barrels flour; 2479 fine barrels; 2289 barrels mid-dlings; 4774 barrels rye; 14,022 barrels corn meal;

1848 barrels were condemned.

The following were the operations of the local telegraph during 1865:-

POLICE TELEGRAPH. 1,208 Yeh cles restored to owners.

Messages descriptive or stolen property....

Messages describing new counterleits, and notifying storckoopers or their appearance... 2088 of the missing per-ons were males, and 577 Of the lost children, 2042 were boys, and 1176 girls.

FIRE TELEGRAPH. During the year intelligence of 402 fires was re-ceived over the wires, which were distributed among the several Fire Districts as follows:— Of this number only 167 were of sufficient im

portance to warrant the ringing of the goings in the engine houses and police stations. Six false alarms of fire—five from the First Fire District, and one from the Second—were also received and communicated to the Fire Depart-These alarms were all caused by unauthorized

persons tampering with the signal stations.

Two general alarms were rung; one for the desiractive fire at North and Washington streets. last February, and the other, on the occasion of the burming of Merrick & Sons' foundry, in May. The ambulances belonging to the Fire Department were called out by signal six times in the course of the year, for the conveyance of sick and wounded soldiers.

GAS TELEGRAPA. Total messages transmitted, - - - 80

The above is a brief summary of the valuable statistics that will be contained in the annual report of the Superintendent of the Police and Fire Alarm Telegraph. The statistics were com-piled by William R. Heins, Esq., one of the operators at the Central Station, and are the result of several weeks of hard and tedious labor. No department in our city is better managed than the Pelice and Fire Alarm Telegraph, which is under the superintendence of William J. Phillips, Esq., assisted by his able superinten-dent, Mr. David R. Walker. We must conclude our hasty summary with

something about gas a subject in which every-body is interested:-The official statistics of the as works of Philadelphia are not yet completed for the year 1885. They will be ready in a few days. The coat purchased in 1864 cost \$10.10 per ton; that purchased in 1865 \$11.79 per ton, being \$1.69 per ten in tayor of 1864. The addit tional cost of labor was \$55,915 more in 1865 than in 1864. This was owing to the advance of wages, consequent upon the extraordinary prices for the common necessaries of life.

The company sustained a loss of \$250,000 during the year in the lighting of street lamps. There are 7500 public lamps, Each lamp con sumes 26,000 feet of gas per year. The company have been furnishing this amount of gas at the rate of \$48 per lamp; also including in this amount the cost for repairs, lighting, extinguishing, and cleaning the lamps. For this work the company pay \$15 per year for each

The entire cost for making one thousand feet of gas is two dollars. The amount of gas required to light the city lamps for one year, ac-Mr. Bulkley's schedule, is one hundred and ninety-tive million feet. But taking cloudy nights into consideration, the number of extra feet of gas is enormous. By deducting the amount of \$15 from the \$48, for lighting each lamp, it will be seen that 26,000 feet of gas i actually furnished for the sum of \$33, which is at the rate of about \$1:33 per 1000 feet, or 67 cents less per 1000 feet than first cost for mak

NEW YEAR'S EVE

The Celebration in Our City-A Batch of Anniversaries-The Sunday Schools and Missionary Societies-The Bell Ringings and Pistol Shootings.

The celebration in our city of the New Year's ve was emmently religious in its character. The churches and Sunday Schools took the lead in the affair. They held their anniversaries, sung their psalms, and read their annual reports. At midnight hour, too, they chimed thair sweetly pealing bells to welcome in the newborn year. With the opening of this new year every one feels a spirit of renewed energy in meeting the conflicts and business cares of ord nary lite. The experiences we have had during the past five years have fitted us for practical economy, and the observance of those duties and principles which are calculated to promote the general welfare. Last night and yesterday appropriate allusions were made to these circum stances in all the churches, and appeals directed o the affluent and philanthropic, urging exhibitions of those charitable dispensations which contribute to alleviate the distress and necessi-

ties of the unfortunate poor.

The anniversary of the Sunday Schools of the Church of the Epiphany was held yesterday atternoon, in the church corner of Fifteenth and Cnesnut streets. Each class had a beautiful bouquet of iragrant flowers, and as its name was called the offerings for the year were taken up and handed to the rector. The total offerings for the year, of the male school, amount to \$517.71; the offerings of the female school amount to \$2313—total, \$2838 71. A discourse was delivered by the rector, Rev. Dr. Newton.

The anniversary of the Sunday School con-nected with the Calvary Baptist church (Rev.T. D. Egan), located at the corner of Front and Mar-garetta streets, was held yesterday afternoon. The exercises opened by chanting antiphonally the evening prayer, the 148th and 150th psaims, followed by singing, and an address by the rec-tor. The annual report was then read by the superintendent of the Sunday Schools, Mr. W. A. Abbey. They have at present one hundred and forty children strending the schools. The amount of funds received during the year 1865 have been nearly exhau-ted, leaving but a small surplus on hand. After the reading of the Se. retary's report, a number of interesting books were presented to the meritorious children. The church was handsomely decorated with ever-greens, and was well alled on this occasion.

The anniversary exercises of the Church Sah bath School and the Ho vard Sabbath School of the Sixth Presbytcrian Church were held yes-day afternoon in the church on Spruce street, below Sixth. The exercises consisted of singing by the schools, prayer, reading of Scriptures, reading of reports, and addresses by Rev. O. D. Reed and by the paster. The report of the main school shows number of male scholars, 64 temale, 85; intant scholars, 60; officers, 4; teach ers, male, 7; female, 10; infant school, 3. The Howard School has been in operation thirty-two years, and has imparted instruction to 5000 souls; half of that number are now under religious in-fluence. The average attendance has been 115;

teachers, 23, The Twenty-sixth Anniversary of the Cohocksink Presbyterian Sabbath School was celebrated yesterday afternoon, at the church on Germantown road, above Montgomery avenue, a large audience being in attendance. The report of audience being in attendance. The report of Superintendent Harvey shows the Sabbath school to be in a high state of efficiency. The number of pupils is 530, divided as follows:—Bible class, fifty-three; Testament class, 264; infant class, 213. The number of officers and teachers is thirty-seven, and the average atg tendance of the scholars is 390 in the morning and 366 in the afternoon. The amount contributions

buted for mission purposes during the year was \$287.04. The Library contains 600 volumes, all

I which are in perfect order. The anniversary of the Sunday School of the Seamen's Mission Church, corner of Catharine and Swanson streets, was celebrated yesterday and swanson streets, was celebrated yeaterasy afternoon in a highly pleasing and appropriate manner. The Rev. W. B. Irvin, the rector, was assisted by the Rev. Mesars. Chase and Durborow. The church was well filled with the children and their parents. The reverend gentlemen above named delivered abort and eloquent addresses, pointing out the evils of the world that would be set their mathematic through life. The would beset their pathways through life. The safeguards afforded by religion, firm taith in the Saviour, a relance upon the mercy of God, were handsomery portrayed in language suitable to the understanding of the little ones grouped around the reverend teachers. Towards the close of the proceedings the officiating clergymen took position in the chancel, for the purpose of accepting the citts. pose of presenting the gifts. These consisted of candy and other sweet things, and little pamph lets or tracts containing useful reading matter. The scholars were delighted, Benediction closed

The twenty-ninth anniversary of the Juvenile Missionary Society of the First Presbyterian Church, Buttonwood street, below Sixth, was held in the church yesterday afternoon. The order of exercises consisted of the singing of a number of selected hymns by the children, and the reading of the annual report by the tary, which presented the workings of the so-ciety since its formation, on the fifth day of March, A. D. 1837, from which it appears that the sum total received by the society up to the period of the last report amounted to the sum of \$2024. During the past year the total amount collected was \$564'41, showing a remarkable increase over former years. The Rev. Dr. Goddell delivered an instructive address, relating his experience as a missionary. Addresses were

also delivered by other gentlemen.

A meeting of the Sunday School teachers and scholars of the Eleventh Street M. E. Charch, Eleventh street, above Washington avenue, was held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of establishing a temperance organization. Interesting remarks were made by Rev. R. J. Carson, Alexander Stoan, Esq., and F. A. Fidler, Esq. A motion was made and carried that a committee on organization be appointed, and that this committee report to the next teachers' meeting. The exercises closed with singing.

The Sixth Anniversary of the St. Matthew's Y. M. Mission was held yesterday atternoop. The services were participated in by Revs. John Gracff and Dr. Schaffer, assisted by Mr. Abraham Martin, the devoted friend of Sabbath missions.

The attendance was quite large.

The Old Year expired in its winding sheet. The first earnest snow-fall and the first sleign-beil music this season came on Saturday. The snow began dropping at daybreak. The descent was gradual, and the tall was about four inches deep. The streets traversed by tracks were soon converted into "splosh," but upon the country roads there was tolerably good sleighing. In the even-ing the sound of sleigh-bell music was resounding everywhere that the salt-car had not been. The livery stable people reaped a little harvest on Saturday and vesterday. Any price demanded was paid to them for the use of their quadru pedal stock. On South Broad street and Buck road and out on the avenues leading to Germantown, sleigh bells during the whole of yesterday were

The State House bell had scarcely ceased strik ng 12 o'clock last night, before the old bells of Christ Church had took up the long-accustomed practice of saluting the New Year, and right merrity did the chimes sound. Those who stood with the finger on the trigger of their fire-arms, let fly the contents; and some stood with another formidable weapon in hand, and saluted the New Year by looking through the bottom of a tumbler. Bass and kettie-drums, horns, and all manner of noisy implements were brought into play, and a jolly time generally was had. The best of feeling seemed to prevail among the large number of persons in the streets. This morning the weather woke up in a provokingly bad temper, as though it had been dissipating too much last night. Never-theless, we are not to be cheated of our sport, and weather or no weather, Philadelphia will celebrate the advent of the New Year with becoming style and sports.

NEW YEAR'S DAY

Antiquity of its Customs and Celebration as a Religious Festival-Merrymakings of the Day-Ancient and Modern Festivities-New Year's "Cails" in our City.

As New Year's Day, the first of January, bears a prominent place in the popular calendar, for many ages it has been celebrated in the various parts of the world as a religious and social festival. With the post biblical Jews the new year commenced and still commences with the au-tunnal month, First, the first day being celebrated by them with considerable ceremony. The Romans made an especial holiday of it, offering sacrifices to Janus, whose principal festival occurred on this day, and taking care that all they thought, said, and did should be pure and favorable, since everything was ominous for the occurrences of the whole year. They appeared in the streets in festive garments, exchanged kindly salutations, and gave each other presents called streng, consisting of gilt dates, figs, honey cakes and copper coins, having on one side the double face of Janus, and on the other a ship. This practice of giving presents was made by some of the Emperors an important source of personal revenue, until modified by the Emperor

The day is held in the Catholic Church as the festival of Creumeisio Domini, and observed as a feast in the Church of England on the same account. In the Roman Church the following saints are honored on this day:—St. Fulgentius, Bishop and Confessor; St. Odilo or Olow, Sixth Abbot of Cluni; St. Almachus, Martyr; St. Eugendus, Abbot; St. Faine or Fauchea, Virgin of Reland; St. Mochua or Mochin, or Claunus, Abbot in Ireland; and St. Mochua, or Cronaw, of Bulla, Abbot in Ireland. In the Jewish Church in the sixth century, of the festival of the Feast of the Circumcision was observed on the first day of January, in commemoration of the Circumcision of Jesus, being the eighth day after December twenty-fifth, which was fixed upon by that creed to be observed as the

It has ever been a custom among Northern nations to see the old year out and the new one in with the highest demonstrations of merriment and conviviality. To but a lew does it occur that the day is a memorandum of the subtrac-tion of another year from the little sum of lite; with the multitude, the top feeling is a desire to express good wishes for the next twelve months' experience of their friends, and be the subjects of similar benevolence on the part of others, and to see this interchange of cordial feeling take place, as far as possible, in festive circum stances. It is seldom an English family fails to sit up on the last night of the year till 12 o'clock, along with a few friends, to drink in happy New Year to each other over a cheerful glass. Very frequently, too, persons nearly related, but liv ing apart, dine with each other on this day, to keep alive and cultivate mutual good feeling. To the same good purpose works the old custom

of giving little presents on this day. "The King of Light, father of aged Time, Hath brought about that day which is the prime, To the slow gliding months when every eye Wears symptoms of a sober jollity."

In England the merry-makings of New Year's Eve and New Year's Day are of very ancient date. The head of the house assembled his family around a bowl of spiced ale, comically date. called "lamb's wool," from which he drank their healths, then passed it to the rest that they might drink too. Polwhole thus describes it:—

"A merry bowl, to deck the jovial day, Fiash'd from its ample round a sunlike ray.
Fush'd from its ample round a sunlike ray.
Fush many a cent'ry it shone forth to grace
The festive spirit of the Audarton race,
As, to the sons of sacred Union dear.
It welcomed with lamb's wool the rising year,"

The word that passed amongst them was the ancient Saxon phrase Warshael—to your health. Hence this came to be recognized as the Wassall or Wassel Bowl. The poorer classes of people

neighborhood, begging for someth ug wherewith to obtain the means of filling it, that they, too, might enjoy Wassail as well as the rich. The custom of the Wassail at the New Year was observed in the monasteries as well as in private houses. In front of the abbot, at the upper room of the refectory table, was placed the nighty bowl, styled Poculum Caritatus, and from it the Superior drank to all, and all drank in succes-

sion to each other. Till a few years ago in Scotland, the custom of the wassail bowl at the passing away of the old year might be said to be still in comparative vigor. On the approach of twelve o'clock a hot pirt was prepared—that is, a kettle or a flagon full of warm, spiced and sweetened ale, with an inturion of spirits. When the clock had struck the knell of the departed year each member of the family drank of this inixture "good health and a happy new year and many of them," to all the rest, with a hearty hand shaking, and per-haps a dance around the table, with the addition of a song to the tune of Hey fullie tuilie:

' Weel may we a' be Ill may we never see, Here's to the King And the good companie," etc.

The elders of the family would then most pro bably sally out with the hot kettle, bearing with them buns, short-bread, cheese, etc., with the design of visiting their neighbors and inter-changing with them the same cordial greetings. Reaching the friend's house they would enter with vociferous good wishes, and soon send the kettle a circutating. If they were the first to enter the house since 12 o'clock, they were deemed as the first foot; and as such it was most important, for the luck of the family coming year, that they should make their entry not empty-handed, but with their hands full or bread, cakes, and cheese, of which, on the other hand, civility demanded that each individual in the house should partake.

The custom of making presents on New Year's bay, as far as regards the intercourse of the adult population, has become almost obsolete. The practice is now limited to gifts made by parents their children, or by the elder members of the family to the younger. The custom was doubt-less derived from the Romans. Suctorius and Tacitus both memtion it. Claudius prohibited demanding presents except on this day. Brand, in his 'Popular Antiquities," observes, on the authority of Bishop Stillinguest, that the Saxons kept the festival of the New Year with more than ordinary feasting and jolity, and with the presenting of New Year's gifts to each other. Fosbrook notices the continuation of the practice during the middle ages; and Ellis quotes Mat-thew Paris to show that Henry III extorted New

Year's gifts from his subjects.

New Year's gifts presented by individuals to each other we'e suited to sex, rank, situation, and circumstances. From Bishop Hall's "Satires" (1598), it appears that the usual gifts of tenants in the country to their landlords was a capon. Ben Jonson, in his Masque of Christians, introduces "New Year's Gitt" in a blue coat, serving man like, with an orange and a sprig of resemany on his head, his hat full of brooches, with a collar of gingerbread, his torch-bearer carrying a marchiane, with a bottle on entager arm. An orange stuck with cloves, or a gilt nutneg, was a popular gift. Ladies received presents of gloves and pins, or in heu thereof, a sum of money, whence the terms "glove money" and "pin money."

In this city, New York, and Washington, the day is made the occasion of social visits by gen-

lemen among the families of their acquaintance -a custom dating back almost to the settlement of New York by the Durch and originating with them. At one time the abuse of this custom, through the habit of presenting wine to visitors, was so great that many thought it would have been discontinued. This is now, however, in a great measure obviated. The best class of people no longer offer wine to their guests, or, i they do, remaed and gentlemanly men recase it. A cup of hot, tragrant coffee or chocolate is found to be a very welcome and agreeable subsutute, and is so generally preserved that even where wine is provided it is frequently left un-touched. Refreshment tables have changed creatly within the past few years. Formerl they were loaded down with substantial food— turkeys, hams, chickens, pres, etc.; now they are light and elegant, and much more attention is paic to the decorations.

AMUSEMENTS.

ful of all operas written during the last ten years, It has been popular in every country, in every language. Philadeiphia has especially taken Faust into favor, and Faust at once raised its author to the highest class of the operatic composers of this century. Gounod belongs to that mixed school of which Meverbeer was the founder-a school combining the milody and form of the Ita ian school, with the science and harmony or the German. Less impas sioned than Verdi, another desciple of the same school, though belonging more to what is called "the romantique" than Gounod, this last composer has more science and is less audacious in his instrumentation.

"Faust," the creation of a poet, is calculated to inspire a musician who is a poet in a language beyond the poetry of words. Gounod had evidently studied not only the libratto, but the sublime and wonderful poem of Goethe, for the music of each personage is admirably to keeping with each character as drawn in the poem.

This evening, Faust will be given complete for the first time in this city. The great church scene, the scene where the good and bad angels struggle for the soul of "Margnerite," will be given. The orenestra will be one that has scarcely its equal in the world, Birgfeld's Fanfare, which he plays with such force, clearness, skill, and spirit, will add greatly to the attractions of the performance, Miss Kellogg seems created for the pure, levely, gentle, simple "Marguerite." Of Signor Irfre, of course, we can say nothing except that he has succeeded admirably in New York. Signor Bellim is one of the finest and most sympathetic artists on the stage. Signor Antonucci, the "Mephistophiles," is new to the public here; but, of course, an artist of great merit, or be would not attempt "Mephistopheles." "Seibel" is given to Madame Ficher, a lady who appears for the first time, and of whom report speaks in high terms. The first day of this year will remain impressed on al! who will hear Faust to-night, and its melodies (for sounds and performaners are quick remembrancers) will throughout the year recall pleasant memories of a brilliant scene and an enjoyment that satisfies at once the intellect and the senses.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.-The Sleeping Beauty wail be repeated till nurther notice, being a complete success. To it will be added a comedy in two acts, by Mr. Wolf, who seems to be the dramatist of this theatre. Miss Orton and Mr. Clarke will appear in it.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE,- Mr. Roberts gives us his "Mephistopheles", with all its pitter humor and merry sareasm, "Faust" and "Marguerite" will find two interpretations this evening. Mr. Barton Hill gives us another "Sam," entitled Sam's Little Game. "Sam's" game is our game as long as Mr. Barton Hill hold the cards.

ARCH STREET THEATHE .- Lost in London will be played to-night. It has gained the patronage and the affections of the public.

HELLER, the wonder;ul, appears at Concert Hall this evening. Heller must, we think, be several gentlemen at once, as "Mrs. Malaprop" says, for he has certainly too many talents for one person. His playing, besides being admirably artistic, has the magic of soul and sympathy. He deserves to be burned for witchcraft for his tricks and prestidigitation. His second sight is more wonderful than spiritualism, whilst his wit and humor should have made him a court jester.

-Religious revivals are in progress in Mary-

WILL CLOSE THEIR FIRST ANNUAL PRIZE EXHIBITION

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ON JANUARY 3, 1865. 4128

MILLINERY GOODS. FASHIONABLE BONNETS,

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MISS O'BYRNE,

No. 807 ARCH STREET. (Late of Eighth and Race streets), has a most beautiful assortment of the above, which (having b en delayed by the alterations to her New Store until

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GLORIOUS RESULTS.

DR. M. J. GALLOWAY, Flectrical Physician, formerly the partner of PROFESSOR S. H. BOL ES. after an absence of a year and a hair from the city, during which time he has been engaged with PROFESSOR BOLLES, his father-in-law, in investigaling more fully the sublime subject of Electricity as the GREAT CURATIVE AGENT, has resumed his successful practice at No, 142 South EIGHTH Street, where he is curing, with unparalleled success the worst forms of acute and chronic diseases In our many scientific experiments with the electric Galvanic, Electro-Magnetic, and pure Magnetic Currents, and their numerous modifications on the bodies various animals for the purpose of certaining with minute accuracy the direcand judirect influence of each on the organization we have demonstrated that Electricity is the vi al clement-that it can be directed to any organ or part of the body, and even after the vital functions seem paralyzed, possess the power of arousing the dormant energies equalizing the circulation, and restoring the system to a self-sustaining healthy condition.

The most satisfactory results follow our treatment. In ome instances the disease of years' standing yields readily at the first touch of the electric element, while others it requires a more protracted weatment.

One very important feature of our treatment is that no time is tost in experimenting with disease. By means et an electrical test, an accurate diagnosis is given at once, determining the locality and character of the disease, and indicating the treatment to be pursued, DR. P. SHEDD, OF NEW YORK CITY, a scientific

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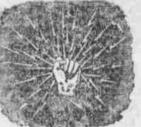
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